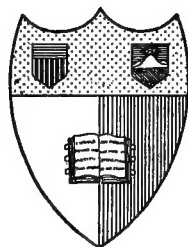


PEKING UNIVERSITY



CORNER OF CITY WALL AND MOAT



New York
State College of Agriculture
At Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

Library

To You this Book of Peking brings a greeting and a message.

We trust

—it will suggest to you how sure is the ever-westward course of empire from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and now to the Pacific Basin;

—it will indicate to you how inextricably America's future destiny is bound up with China—that great and wonderful land, whose eastern shores form with our western sea-board the limits of the Pacific, whose people, friendly to us, comprise a quarter of the human race, and whose voice will inevitably influence, perhaps decide, the final course of civilization;

—it will help you catch, as does every traveler to Peking, some of the lure and charm of that ancient and teeming capital in the heart of the East—perhaps the most unique city in the world;

—it will bring you into touch with a great Christian University which, placed in this strategic, world-centered city, will prove one of America's greatest gifts to Asia and to the world.

Cornell University Library
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[Book of Peking.]



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A PROPHET IN THE AMERICAN SENATE

② 32405
“Even the discovery of this continent and its islands and the organization of society and government upon them, grand and important as these events have been, were but conditional, preliminary, ancillary to the more sublime result now in the act of consummation—the reunion of the two civilizations which, parting on the plains of Asia four thousand years ago, and travelling ever after in opposite directions around the world now meet again on the coasts and islands of the Pacific Ocean. Certainly no mere human event of equal dignity and importance has ever occurred upon the earth. Who does not see that henceforth every year European commerce, European politics, European thoughts and European activity, although actually gaining greater force, and European connection, although actually becoming more intimate, will ultimately sink in importance; while the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theatre of events in the world’s great hereafter?”

These remarkable words were spoken in the Senate on the 29th of July, 1852, nearly seventy years ago, by W. H. Seward, later Secretary of State. It took a prophet to think and speak such a message then: anyone who thoughtfully discerns the signs of the times may see the immediate and rapidly growing reality to-day.

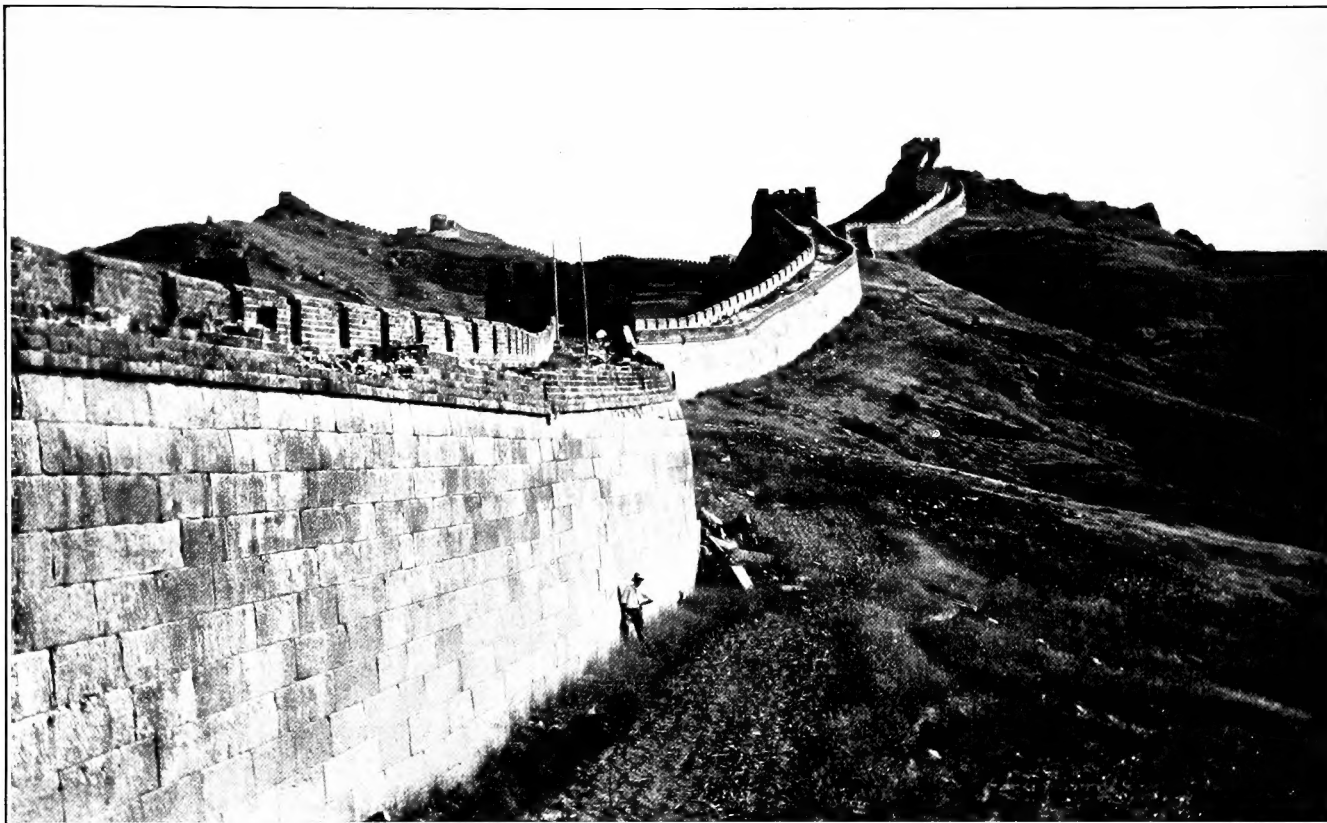
“Generations ago Seward foresaw and declared that Americans would front a new future on the Pacific Coast. It would seem that the generation of fulfilment is at hand. The star of empire will not stay its progress Westward because of an ocean, which no longer exists for thought or speech, and which will always be necessary for commerce. The East is the West to us, and we are as necessary to it as it is to us in the developments which follow all great wars and will follow this in proportion to its size. China is the present example.” So wrote the editor of the *New York Times* in May, 1920:

John Dewey, Professor in Columbia University, and Lecturer at Peking, 1919-1920, has recently said:

“We talk glibly about the importance of the problem of the Pacific. . . . But what do we suppose this problem to be? One that contains the superficial waste of mobile waters? No, the real problem of the Pacific is the problem of the transformation of the mind of China, of the capacity of the oldest and most complicated civilization of the globe, to remake itself into the new form required by the impact of immense alien forces.”

Many solutions have been suggested for this problem of transformation; none is more full of promise than that of influencing for good the great forces which radiate from the capital city of Peking, “at the heart of the East.” How can this be done? You will know if you will read on.

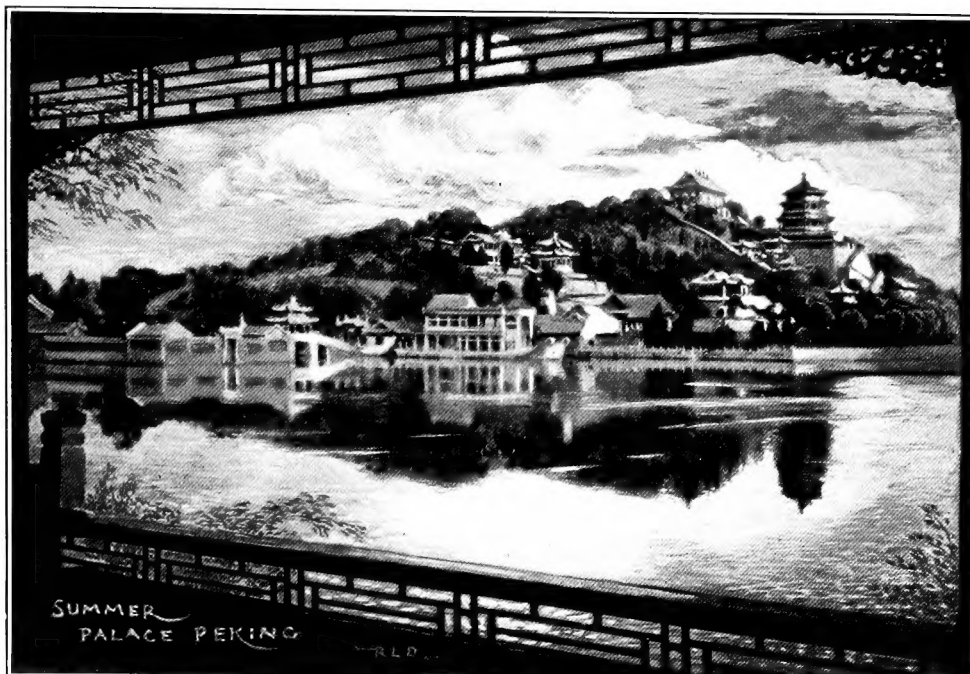




The Great Wall is one of the gigantic engineering feats of an earlier day, built (part of it as early as 300 A. D.) for the purpose of keeping out the northern barbarians. Beginning at the sea, it stretches two thousand miles from East to West (with branches and loops of seventeen hundred additional miles), passing northward of Peking, crossing plains, climbing mountains, scaling peaks and representing in concrete form the ancient ideas of exclusion and seclusion.

To-day this wall is no longer a barrier and means of isolation, but is rather a gateway and an avenue of approach. Where formerly the way was fast closed to all but an occasional caravan, now runs a modern railway. This line pierces the ancient camel-tröd pass to the north that leads to the great Mongolian plains, destined to be the great cattle-producing land of the Orient, and extends to Kalgan, the coming "Kansas City of the Far East".

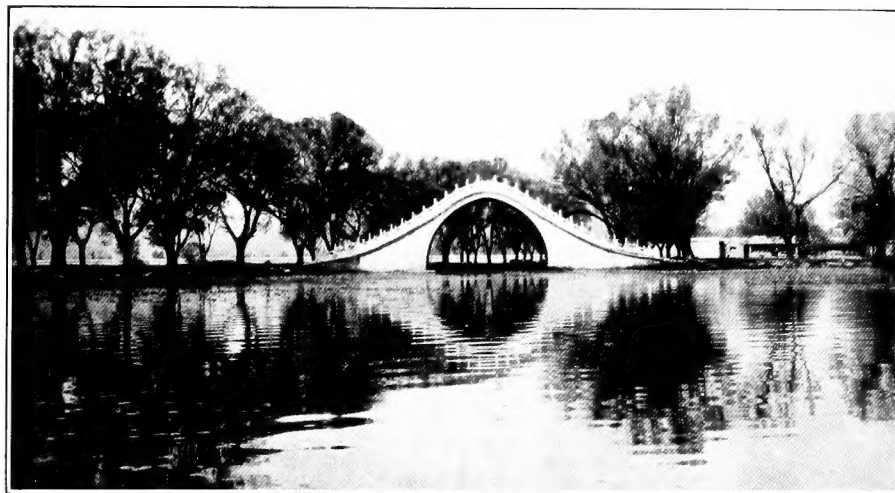
The change in the character of the Great Wall is symbolic of an even greater transformation in the character and attitude of China as a whole. Most significant is this new attitude on the part of the nation, peasant and scholar alike, who now not only do not favor exclusion and oppose change, but, putting aside age-long prejudices, are ready to face with fine and adequate spirit the opportunities of the open door and the demands of the new day. The middle wall of partition is now broken down; to the thoughtful man this has almost measureless meaning for the rest of the world today—and tomorrow. America, separated by an ever-narrowing ocean, has a privileged opportunity in determining in no small degree what that meaning may be.



The Summer Palace

Peking has been the residence of the rulers of China for over six centuries. As one approaches the city from the Great Wall, the Summer Palace of these rulers appears to the Northwest of the city. The Palace buildings, roofed with imperial yellow and deep green tiles and rising from the plain upon the Mountain of Ten Thousand Ages, overlooks a cool and beautiful lake crossed here and there by gracefully arched bridges—a reminder that China developed the principle of the Roman arch, when to Europe as a whole it was still unknown.

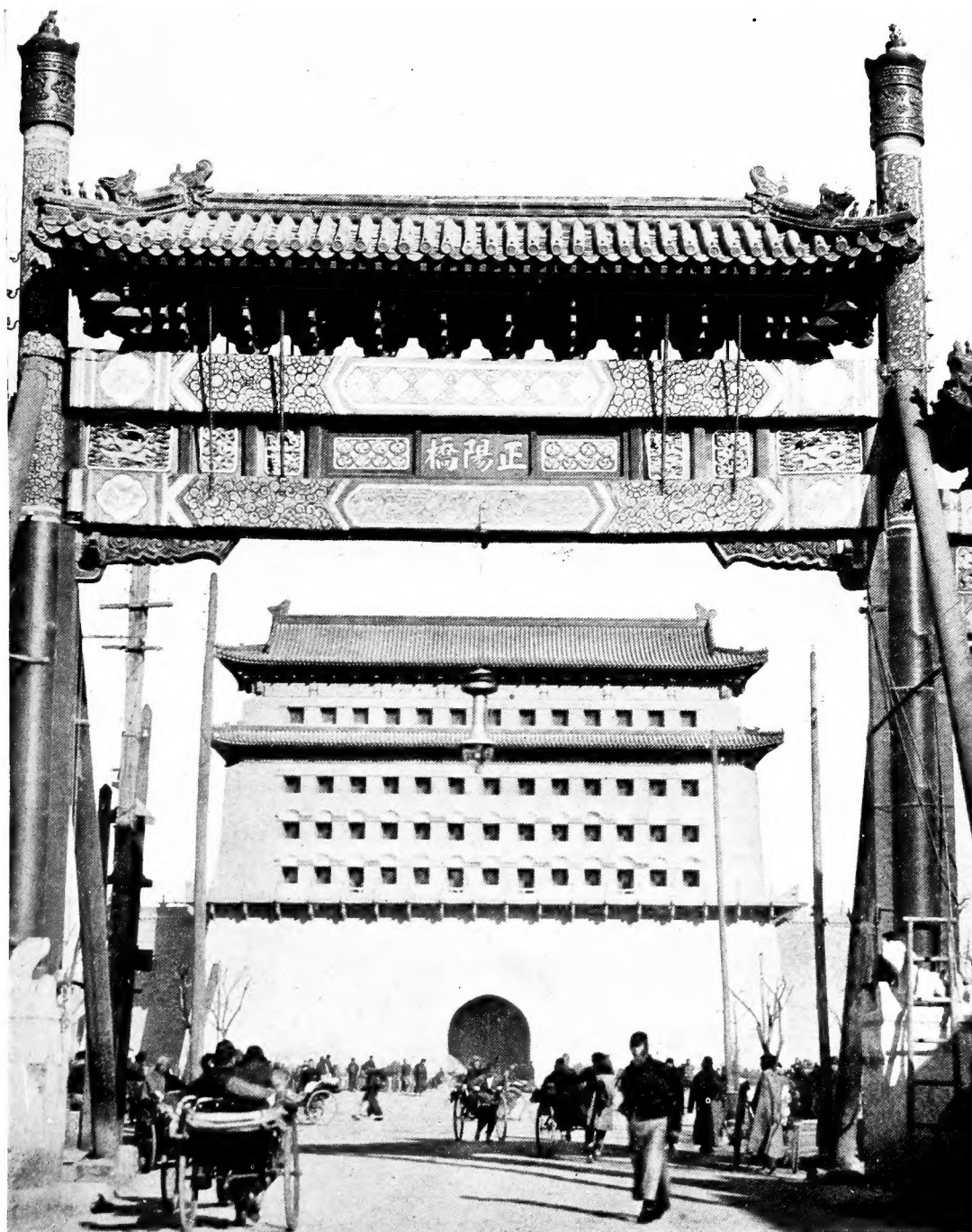
The Jade-Lotus Bridge



**A Gate
of the Old
Summer Palace**

This summer residence
of the late Imperial House-
hold is just beyond the new
site of Peking University.





The Chien Men

A striking feature of Peking is its great gates. Chien Mên is the chief gate of the city, through which immense traffic passes daily. Through this gate also came the Emperor and his great retinue as they passed from the Forbidden City to worship at the Altar and Temple of Heaven.

Courtesy of Asia, the American Magazine of the Orient.



PURPLE FORBIDDEN CITY

CHIEN MEN

PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE AND LAKE

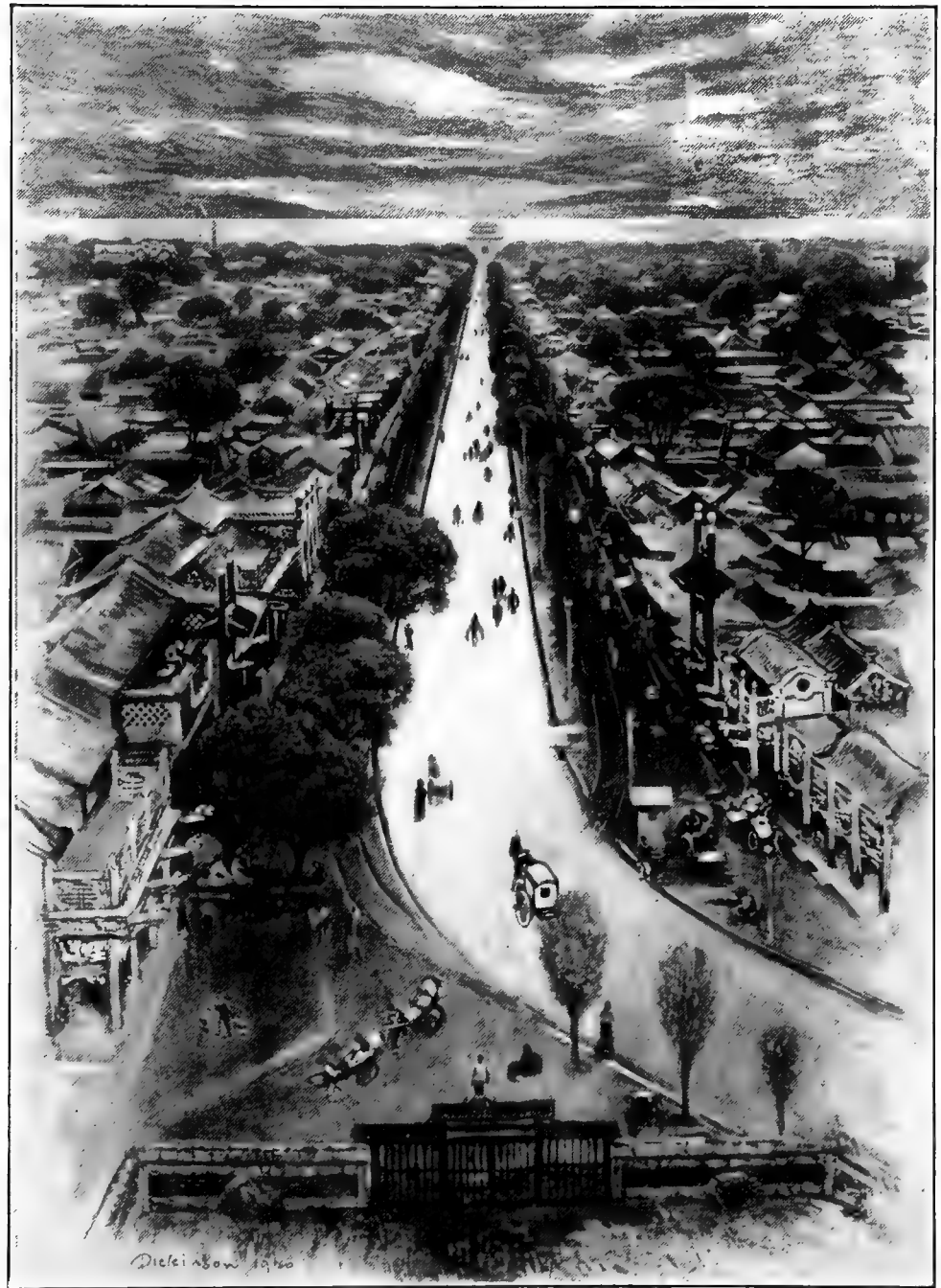
Peking as Seen from the White Pagoda

"No city in the world," says a professor of architecture in one of our chief American universities, "can compare with Peking in plan and stateliness of design." The Northern city is really formed of three concentric walled cities, the outer one encircling the Imperial City, where are located the official residences and government buildings, and the Imperial City enclosing the Forbidden City, containing the palaces of the Emperor. In the Southern City the main commercial life is centered; yet within its bounds removed from the busy thronging thoroughfares and in the midst of a tree-filled park, are the Altar and Temple of Heaven, the justly famed place of worship of the Imperial "Son of Heaven." On the map to the left are marked these and other places of interest, though it of course cannot indicate the manifold interests and activities of the population of nearly a million people. The picture above gives a bird's-eye glimpse of the whole, the Forbidden City being most conspicuous. "The characteristic feature which meets the eye is the upturned roofs of temples, palaces and mansions, gay with blue, green and yellow glazed tiles, glittering among the groves of trees with which the city abounds."

The grandness of the construction of Peking is made even more impressive by the greatness of its age. To the master mind of Kubla Khan, the famous Mongol leader of the Thirteenth Century, can be traced the first glories of the present capital. But for two thousand years before his coming it had been known as an important center; over three centuries before, it had been the capital of the Khita Tartars, through whom was given to China the classic name of "Cathay." These Tartars called the city "Yen Ching," and this thousand-year-old name for Peking has been chosen to indicate the Women's College affiliated with the University. In 1264, Kubla Khan laid out the main boundaries of the present Northern City, and made it the capital of a united China and of his great realm, the most populous and powerful sovereignty in the world of his day. In 1420 the walls of the present city were built; within these walls are the architectural achievements of over six centuries of Imperial reign; and no one can enter the city without feeling the spirit of the heritage of its great past.

A Broad Highway in Peking

"A great and noble city,
whose streets are so straight
and wide that you can see
right along them from end
to end and from one gate to
another."—*Marco Polo* —
1290 A. D.



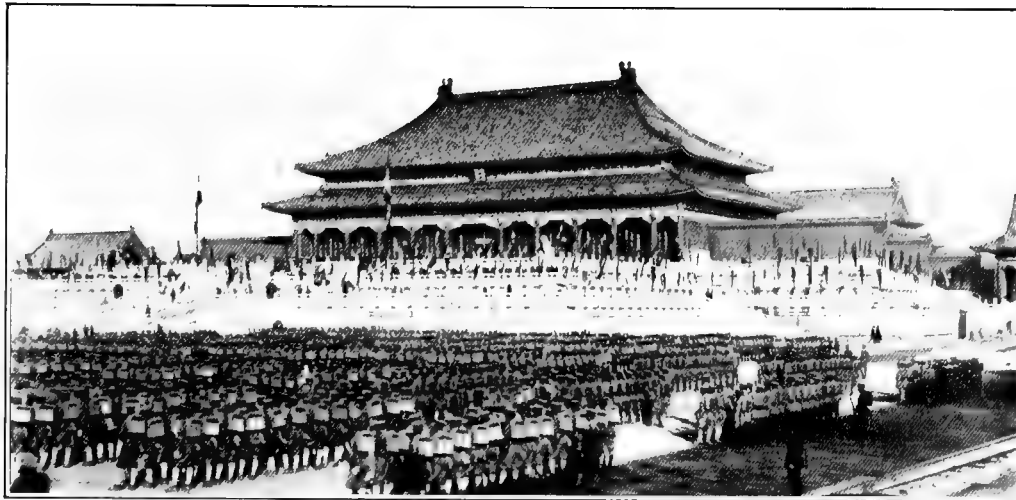
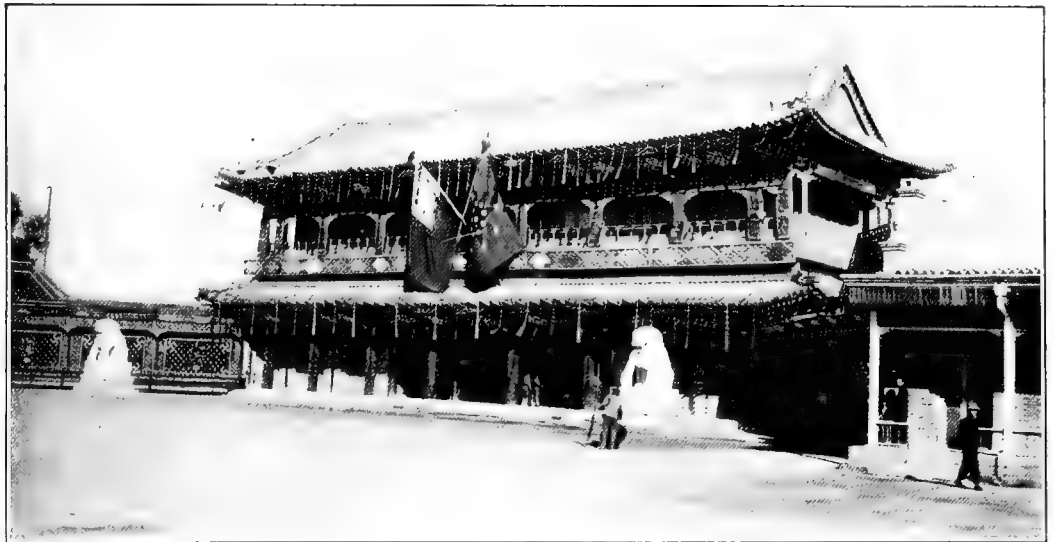


Photo by S. D. Gamble

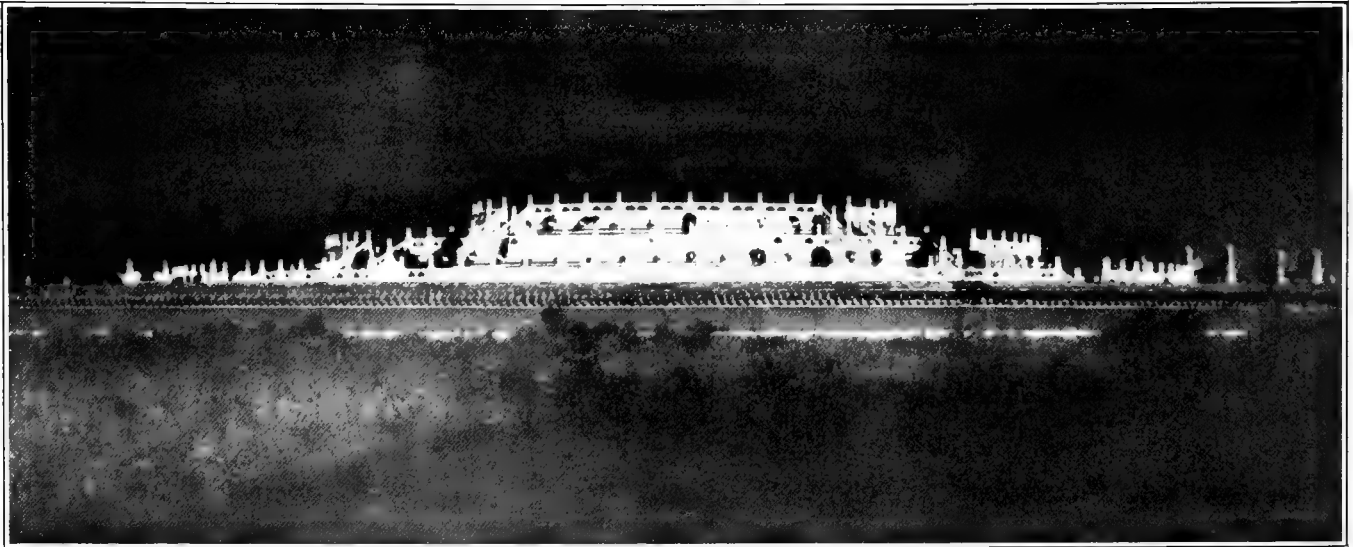
ARMISTICE CELEBRATION IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY

The palace halls of this unique city which “for the magnificence of their proportions and barbaric splendor are probably not to be surpassed anywhere” have witnessed many a dramatic scene. Here for over six centuries “The Son of Heaven” held his court. Nearby in 1860, Lord Elgin, the first foreign representative to be received with honors due his rank, signed the Convention of Peking which opened China diplomatically to the world.

In 1900, “Boxer Year,” from this palace were sent out the orders by the “Old Buddha,” as the late and last Empress Dowager was sometimes called, to exterminate all foreigners in the land. Less than two decades later representatives of practically all the great powers were received in these very halls and joined with the Chinese officials of the young Republic in thanksgiving over the defeat of a common foe and that triumph of a united cause.

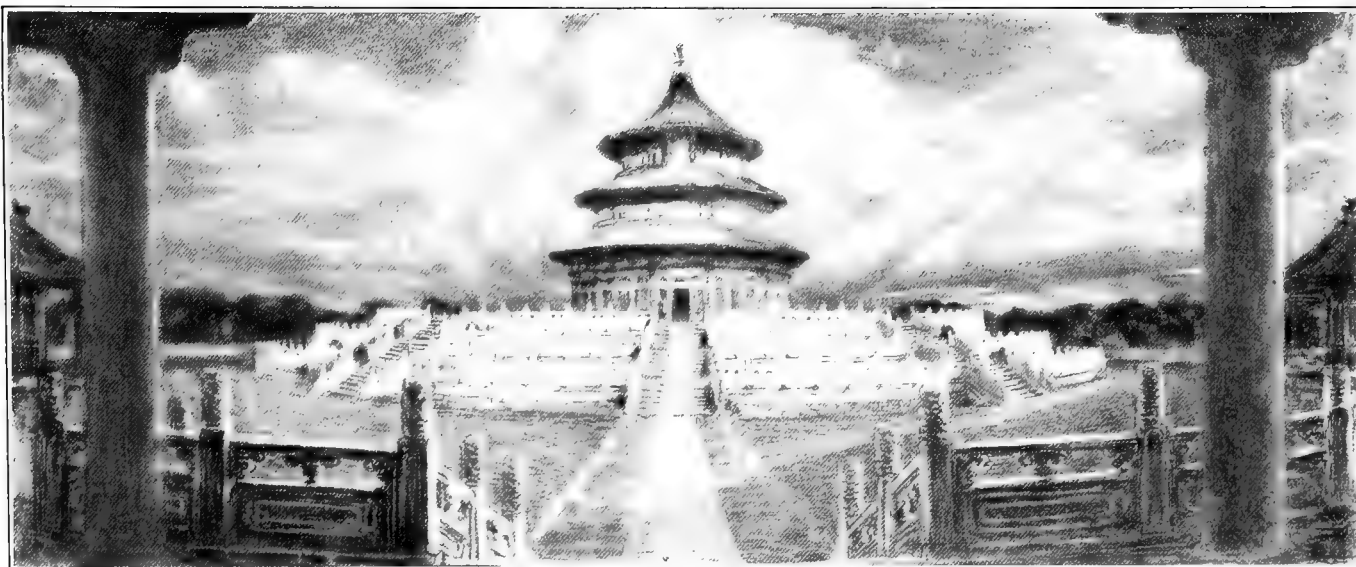


ENTRANCE TO RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT OF CHINA



The Altar of Heaven

This is one of the three great places of worship of the world, Jerusalem and Mecca being the other two. On the day preceding the winter solstice and at times of special national need and suffering, the Chinese Emperor was accustomed to leave his palace in the Forbidden City, pass through the long series of temple gates, through the Imperial City to the Southern City, entering finally a vast, quiet, beautifully wooded enclosure. In the Hall of Fasting he spent the night, and at an early hour was enrobed for worshipping at the altar at dawn. The altar, built of pure white marble, rises in triple circular terraces with richly carved balustrades, having a breadth of nearly one hundred feet at the top and over two hundred at the base. As seen from a distance in the seasons of foliage it has the appearance of "an exquisite pearl set in an emerald sea." Here, "surrounded by the circle of the terraces and then by the circle of the horizon," at the cool of the early morning, in the presence of no idol but standing beneath the open dome of the sky, the Emperor, the "Son of Heaven," prayed and offered the annual sacrifice to "Heaven" or "Shang-ti." The latter is an ancient Chinese term for the supreme deity which today is used widely in China to refer to the Christian conception of God. When this conception, clarified and made dynamic by the teachings of Christianity, reinforces the native moral strength fostered by much of the Confucian ethics, it is no wonder that we see some of the finest characters ever produced in any land or any age coming forth to high and responsible positions of leadership in both church and state.



The Temple of Heaven

A short distance northward from the Altar of Heaven is the Temple of Heaven, "the most remarkable edifice in all China." Its triple roof, wonderful for symmetry and color, is surmounted with a golden ball beneath which gleam the beautiful tiles of rich restrained blue, suggestive of the deep azure of the skies. It was exceedingly appropriate that the Committee appointed in 1913 to draw up China's provisional Constitution should hold its meetings in this place, which in some respects represented the highest attainments of the past.

In the struggle for constitutional liberty China is revealing to the world in a surprising way the great and deep democratic forces which for centuries existed within the nation and are now coming to expression to meet the needs of the modern day. No one who knows the Chinese has the slightest doubt but that they will in time work out her problems of government and trade with marked success. It took America some seven years to gain her independence, seven more years to secure her Constitution; and seventy more to do away with slavery. China needs and merits our patience. In seven years she has twice successfully withstood attempts to restore the monarchy; in spite of foes within and foes without, the democratic spirit has steadily gathered itself together in power. The military group by whose aid the age-long monarchy was overthrown naturally wanted to continue in power; but even this stage, difficult as all history proves, is being passed through in a remarkable way.

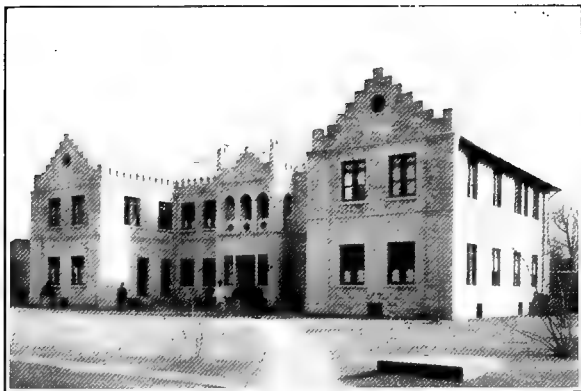
In no other country in the world have the intellectuals such a chance to lead. For centuries China above all other nations has honored learning. This gives the present-day student class, versed in modern learning, an unprecedented opportunity for leadership. Beginning with the great student body at Peking, they have aroused the whole nation. They have rallied about them the other classes—merchant, artisan, farmer—in a most astonishing manner. From Peking as a center they have inspired the whole nation with hope and energy and constantly rising courage. In all this the students of the Christian University contributed no little part to careful, fearless, enthusiastic but well-balanced leadership. The University stands for freedom through truth to service and peace. In the inevitable, intimate and rapidly growing national relationship with China the West can make no greater contribution both for peace and service than through this university "at the heart of the East."



PEKING ACADEMY

The Constituent Colleges Forming Peking University

Peking University has been formed by the union of two Colleges of Arts and Sciences for Men, one College of Arts and Sciences for Women and one Theological School. These embrace all the higher Christian educational work in and near Peking. As part of the wise and far-sighted united plan for education at this great center the buildings of the former men's colleges have been given over to basal preparatory work and are now known as Peking Academy, the Union Bible School, and Jefferson Academy. The same plan must be carried out with present buildings of Yen Ching College. At this time the latter is housed in a beautiful five-hundred-year old ducal palace which, however, since it is situated in the heart of the city, does not meet present needs, much less permit of the expansion demanded by the immediate future.



UNION BIBLE SCHOOL

The buildings (above) now occupied by Peking Academy formerly housed the old Peking University. The work of this earlier institution, begun in 1870, has been attended with remarkable success; among its graduates are numbered some of the most useful men in Church and State yet produced in China.

The building of the present Union Bible School was formerly occupied by the Theological School which for years has been notable for the high entrance standards and the grade of work rigidly required by the Faculty and eagerly desired by the students.



JEFFERSON ACADEMY

The buildings shown on this and the preceding page formed the original home of the constituent colleges of the present Peking University. Those above now occupied by Jefferson Academy formerly housed the North China Union College. This institution, founded in 1867, has had an exceptional history in its contribution to the uplift of China through books produced and through its graduates.

There are only two colleges of arts and sciences for women in China (one at Nanking and one at Peking), and these two are Christian colleges. Already their influence has been profound upon the higher education of women in China, a land where, for the Far East, the position of woman is filled with exceptional opportunity. The Women's College at Peking, now an integral part of Peking University, is called Yen Ching College, taking the ancient name for Peking. It was founded in 1905, being developed from the well-known Bridgeman Academy. In 1909 it graduated the first women to receive college diplomas in China. Such an event stands out as one of the most important in a land whose history is the longest of all the countries of the world.



YEN CHING WOMAN'S COLLEGE

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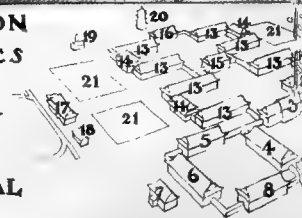
燕京大學

PEKING UNIVERSITY
PEKING CHINA

MURPHY AND DANA ARCHITECTS NEW YORK AND SHANGHAI

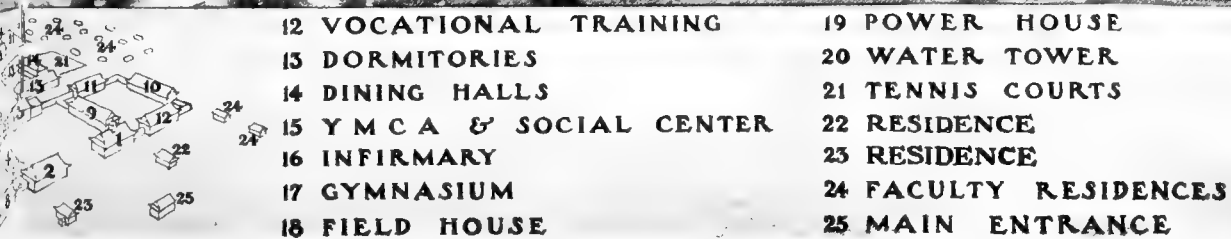
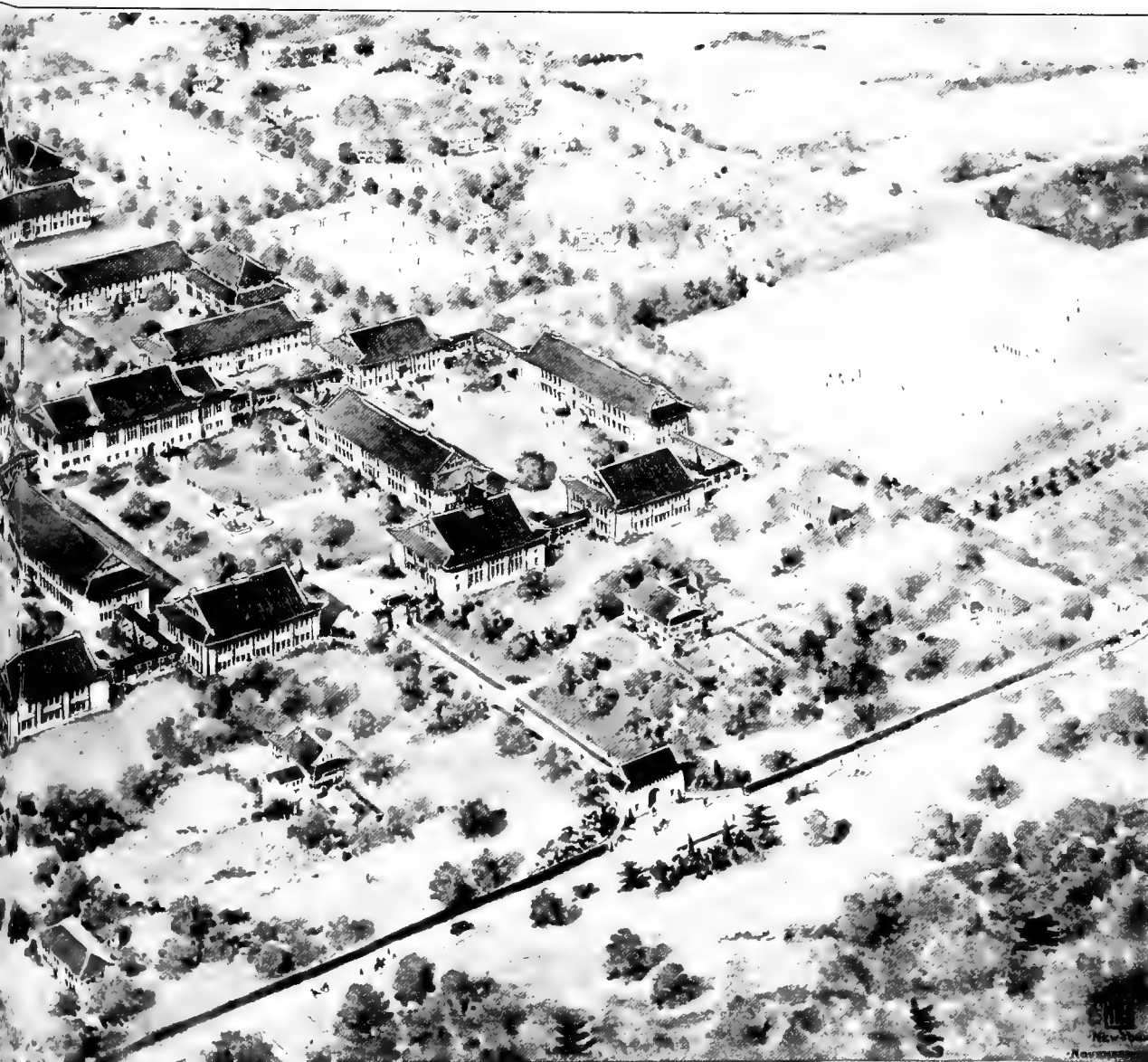
- 1 CHAPEL
- 2 LIBRARY
- 3 AUDITORIUM & ADMINISTRATION
- 4 SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCES
- 5 SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
- 6 SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
- 7 PRACTICE SCHOOL

- 8 SCHOOL OF RELIGION
- 9 CHEMISTRY & PHYSICS
LABORATORIES
- 10 BIOLOGY & GEOLOGY
LABORATORIES
- 11 AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY



THE NEW BUILDING PLAN

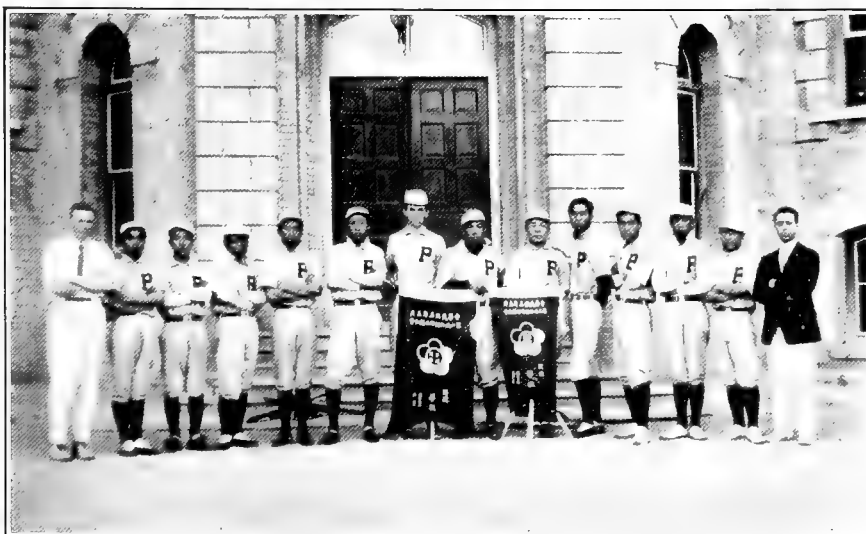
燕 京 大 學



- 12 VOCATIONAL TRAINING
- 13 DORMITORIES
- 14 DINING HALLS
- 15 YMCA & SOCIAL CENTER
- 16 INFIRMARY
- 17 GYMNASIUM
- 18 FIELD HOUSE

- 19 POWER HOUSE
- 20 WATER TOWER
- 21 TENNIS COURTS
- 22 RESIDENCE
- 23 RESIDENCE
- 24 FACULTY RESIDENCES
- 25 MAIN ENTRANCE

PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY



**Baseball Nine, Peking
University**

**Winners of the North China
Championship**

In no single sphere of life has the attitude of the Chinese changed more than in the realm of organized athletics, and for this change the influence of Christian leaders and educators from the West has been largely responsible. The old-time student invariably wore his long gown; tradition maintained that a scholar never ran. Today students are active in all branches of athletics—football, track, baseball and basketball. Annual track-meets and intercollegiate contests are becoming general, heading up in the Far Eastern Olympic Games which take place every two years.



**A Lively Game of
Basketball**



"The most important thing in China now is that women be educated."—*Yuan Shi Kai, First President of the Chinese Republic.*

Students of
Yen Ching College
of Peking University





Union Glee Club

Confucius has said "Music produces pleasure which human nature cannot be without." The above picture gives twentieth century proof of his viewpoint. It shows the combined Glee Clubs of the Men's University and Women's College taken on March 15th, 1920, when the affiliation of the two institutions was formally celebrated.

It was only ten years ago that the young men and young women of two of the constituent colleges of the University sang together in a public concert. So far as is known, this is the first time in Chinese history that men and women have appeared together in this manner. Many Chinese officials and members of the Foreign Legations were present. The singing was so surprisingly good and the decorum of the young performers so unimpeachable that even sensitive official Peking approved, recognizing that it marked a new step in the progress of China.

The essential resemblance between the students of the West and of the East is brought out strikingly in these everyday "extra curriculum activities" of the Chinese college students. As members of musical clubs and of dramatic associations, as editors of student publications, in athletics of every type, in social and representative organizations of the college, they are keen and efficient.



Planning a City-Wide Campaign

This group of student leaders represent, unite and direct all the Christian forces in Peking in their effort to reach and serve the 15,000 students of the higher educational institutions in Peking. Said a recent well-informed visitor to Peking: "This is one of the finest pieces of Christian co-operation to be found anywhere in the world."

Peking, though vast in area and

population, is so planned and laid out by early master hands that it lends itself to co-operative work. Under the leadership of the head of the Department of Sociology and several well-equipped men in the Princeton Y. M. C. A. Work in China, a social survey of the city has been made—probably the most careful and thorough survey made of any city in the Far East. This work offers to the University classes in Sociology a laboratory for training, while the student body offers a force for trained leadership in this city-wide work.

A Group of Theological Students

It is impossible to overstate the need for the highest type of men as leaders in the growing Chinese Church. In the past the Department of Religion has maintained exceptionally high standards. Preeminent in the policy of the University is to raise the work to even higher standards, commensurate with the remarkable opportunity which at this moment challenges the young Church in China.

"No educational work which is being done in China should have more steadfast and unstinted support than the work of the thorough training and preparation of men for the ministry." — ROBERT E. SPEER, March, 1920.





FOUR STUDENT LEADERS

Student Leadership

These students of the University have recently passed through some remarkable experiences as leaders in the Peking Inter-collegiate Students Union.

In no country in the world can the student of the present day wield so much influence as in China. For centuries China as a nation has honored learning beyond any other people in history. Her heroes have been not warriors, but scholars and sages. To the students of today, educated in mod-

ern learning, belongs the honor of arousing their country to its dangers and its opportunities. Beginning at Peking, they have inspired the merchants, the farmers and the soldiers throughout the whole land with determination and courage, and on the whole have done so with steadiness and balance. An official of the newly-formed government, the Minister of Finance, in a recent interview made the declaration that "students" and "public opinion" are synonymous terms and that they now constitute the most important element in Chinese society. In the last eighteen months the students of China have had a leading part in what must ever be an outstanding period in their history.

The New Democracy and Journalism

In the expression of the views of Young China and of the liberal leaders, the press is becoming of increasing importance. China can lay claim to the oldest newspaper in the world in "The Peking Gazette," first published in the 10th century, but not until the establishment of the Republic, have daily papers become numerous. Now there are over forty in Peking alone; more than five hundred in all China. The newsboy, like this one in Peking (right), is now a familiar figure in Chinese streets. There is widespread need of leadership and training in the profession of journalism, so new to China and so vital to a young democracy, if the political and ethical demands of the day are to be met. The Association of Colleges and Universities in China has recently asked Peking University to establish a Department of Journalism to help meet this nation-wide need; this offers to the University an unprecedented opportunity for establishing high journalistic principles in this newly-formed democracy.



A PEKING NEWSBOY



CATTLE ON THE MONGOLIAN PLAINS

ing it a demonstration laboratory for vocational training in a Christian school; a laboratory which is now successfully operated and managed by a Siamese who was trained there. The project was welcomed by the Siamese government and given the personal approval of the King. It now is self-supporting, pays dividends to the school, and in addition to local business, ships leather to America.

Dr. Vincent, having been transferred to Peking, has procured tanning and shoe-making machinery for the equipment of a demonstration laboratory for vocational training in Peking University. The American firm which furnished him with chemicals and instruction for his initial effort in tanning in Siam is interested in the new project for Peking, and will render liberal service. American manufacturers of leather-working machines are also furnishing machinery and equipment.

Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Experiment Station. The Mongolian plains north of Peking are destined to be the cattle-producing country of the Far East. As yet there has been no scientific development of animal husbandry and agriculture in North China. Recently a group of Chinese have asked Peking University to cooperate in establishing an Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Experiment Station; they have advanced funds for sending one of the Peking Faculty, Mr. S. Moore Gordon, to America, and supplying salaries for a farm manager (already secured by Mr. Gordon), a veterinarian and a poultryman. Promises have been made by various American firms of gifts of Hereford beef cattle, Poland and Berkshire hogs, and Rambouillet sheep. One firm has offered to furnish for demonstration purposes a complete set of serviceable farm implements.

Bureau of Industry. Plans are also being made for a Bureau of Industry which will attempt to study the whole industrial situation in China, coordinate the facts, assist in organizing other vocational schools, humanize industrial relations and permeate them with the Christian spirit.

Practical Training

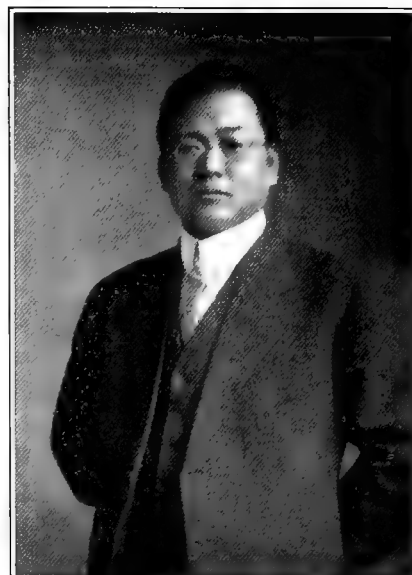
"The war's great loss will be more than compensated if the Far East is organized industrially."—*Pacific Cable from Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, quoted in New York Times, May 16, 1920.*

In this imminent industrial development our universities in China can and should play a great part. Peking University is attempting to meet this very need.

Leather Tanning. Ten years ago Dr. H. S. Vincent (below) organized the first modern tannery in Siam, constitut-



EXAMINING LEATHER IN PROCESS

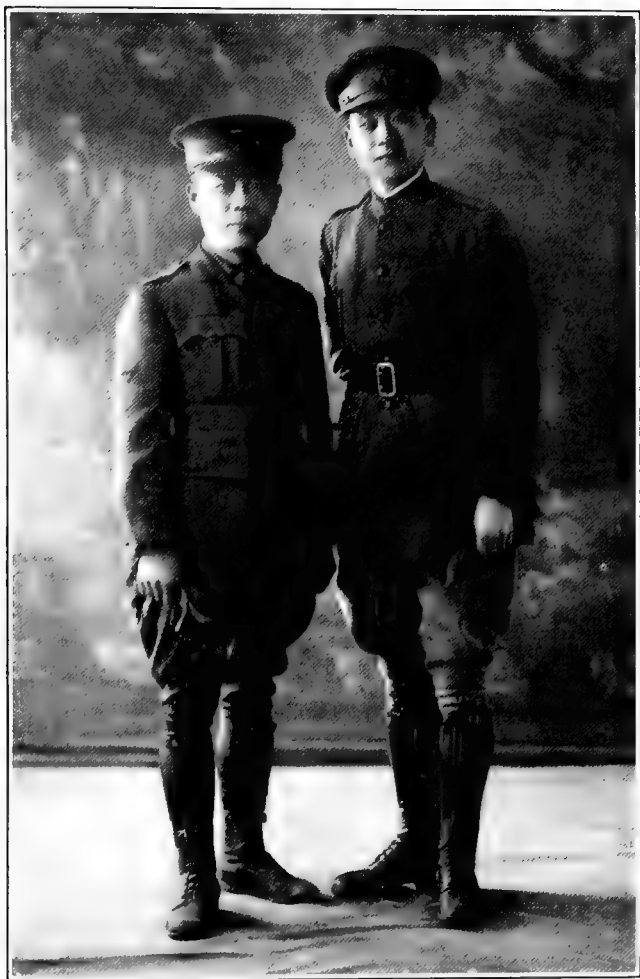


Some Representative Alumni

REV. LI PEN YUAN (at left) is a graduate upon whom has fallen large responsibility. He is pastor of the large Congregational Church in Peking and a member of the China Continuation Committee, the most representative body in the Church in China today.

The career of DR. WEI PING CHEN brings out strikingly the opportunities, dangers and possible dramatic developments in the life of a Christian student in China. Dr. Chen is a son of Christian parents; at the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900 his father and mother, sister and brother died for their faith, and were beheaded outside of the Peking wall. After the outbreak was put down, Dr. Chen went to the very villagers who had killed his own parents and preached in their town for several years. Then he went to America for further study, receiving his Ph.D. from Boston University in 1915. He is now the editor of one of the strongest Christian publications in China, and is known as an eloquent and gifted speaker and a powerful force for Christianity among the students in all parts of the country.

MR. T. H. CHEN (at right), graduated from Peking University in 1902. Later he studied at Columbia and received the degree of Ph.D. Mr. Chen is now at the head of the Department of Mathematics in Peking University, a man of quiet, penetrating influence in the student body.



THE CHUAN BROTHERS (left) have both studied in America, served their country and the Allies in France during the war, and are now in Christian service in China. "Jimmy" (left), after graduating from Yale, acted as assistant to one of the Faculty there; later travelled widely among the students in America and in China; was with the Chinese Labor Battalion in France until 1920, and is now in the Y. M. C. A. in China. Peter (right) graduated from the Peking Theological Seminary, took advanced work at Hartford Theological Seminary in America, went overseas with the Chinese Labor Corps, and is now Secretary of the "China for Christ" Movement, perhaps the most significant development in the history of the Christian Church in China. Both appear above in the uniforms worn in France.

MR. C. C. WANG (right) was a member of the Chinese Delegation at the Peace Conference at Versailles. After graduation from Peking University, he specialized in Railway Economics at the University of Illinois, receiving the degree of Ph.D. He has held various high government offices in China, previous to the Peace Conference, having been General Manager of the important Peking-Hankow Government Railway. An eminent man has referred to Mr. Wang as "an unstained Christian character in positions of great temptation and influence."



Commencement Processions

At no time in the year is the exact character of the work of an institution of learning brought out so clearly as at Commencement. In the upper picture appears the commencement procession of June, 1920. In this group, as speakers on the program of the day, were Mr. Charles R. Crane, the American Minister, Sir Beilby Alston, the British Minister, the Chinese Minister of Education, a representative of the President of the Chinese Republic, and other important leaders.

Here at this "Capital of Asia" are the representatives of the three largest democracies in the world united in a common task and enterprise; in perhaps no other institution would it be possible to gather such a group representing so directly great forces that will mean so much to the future welfare of the Far East and of the world.

The lower picture shows the procession of 1916, led by Dr. H. H. Lowry, President Emeritus, and the late Bishop Bashford, who had such a great part in the launching of the present union University.



Letter from Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, for six years Minister of the United States to China:

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKING

April 12, 1919.

My dear Mr. Luce:

I herewith give you briefly my opinion on the questions which you propose to me.

1. What are the main reasons for the establishment of a strong Christian University in Peking?

The advantages of location in a capital city are always great. In the case of Peking the historic and artistic greatness of the city will influence powerfully the mind of young people. Libraries and other institutions are growing up wherewith the facilities provided by the University will be supplemented. The intellectual life is keen. There will be lectures, concerts, conferences and meetings, all of which will be added to the intellectual life of the University. The climate is extraordinarily favorable, allowing of intellectual exertion at all times and during ten months of the year being most stimulating. All the Christian Missions are represented in Peking by strong organizations which will assure a healthy, liberal, religious life and influence. The Foreign Legations with their personnel will take an interest in a great institution of learning. The University will draw advantage from the cosmopolitan character of the city. It will be a representative of Christian education at the place where nations should be represented by the best in personality and method.

2. What grounds are there for believing that the University ought to develop into an institution of national importance?

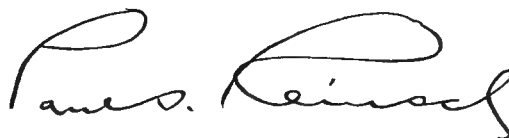
There will be no other institution in China that will enjoy equal advantages and opportunities, considering the environments of religious, social and intellectual life as well as climatic conditions. Under these circumstances a great institution would attract students from all parts as well as from abroad. It would come to be looked upon as a model of what higher literary and scientific education ought to be. Its influence upon personality would be exercised through its alumni, who would again return to the different provinces of China. Its location would enable it to maintain good and mutually helpful relations with the Chinese authorities.

Altogether there appears to me to be no opportunity in educational life today of quite such scope and possibility as that of a Christian university cultivating liberal and scientific studies at the capital of China, where the ideas and methods and institutions that will prevail in this vast country are being discussed and formed.

With the highest regard, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

H. W. LUCE, Esquire,
5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.



THE PACIFIC—AMERICA—CHINA—PEKING—THE UNIVERSITY

The Pacific. "The chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter."

China, whose Eastern shore forms the Western border of the Pacific; the home of a quarter of the human race, virile, peace-loving, sure to influence decisively, perhaps to dominate, the future history of the world.

China and America. On the part of Americans who know China either as students, travellers or residents there is a practically unanimous opinion that the destinies of the two largest republics on the earth are bound up together. There is a basal reason for this. Both face the Pacific. The fundamental and dominating spirit of these two nations are similar. Both are at heart democratic and peace-loving. Moreover, as Dr. Paul S. Reinsch recently said, after returning from six years' residence in Peking as American Minister, "The fact is we like the Chinese and the Chinese like us!" Such differences as may exist grow less, even as the Pacific grows narrower, with each passing year. Together their people form nearly one-third of the population of the earth. China has unlimited potential strength in wealth-power beneath the soil, in man-power above it. With almost immeasurable rapidity she is passing to the modern scientific age in both agriculture and industry; in fact, she is passing through the most remarkable peaceful revolution the world has ever seen. She needs friendly help; and every reason from the most selfishly utilitarian to the most altruistically philanthropic, urges America to maintain at all cost the natural and instinctive friendship the two nations have for each other.

Peking. In no way can this friendliness be so finely and so happily expressed as by cooperation in higher education; at no place can it be more vividly and pervasively manifested than in strengthening the University in this great capital, well called the "Capital of Asia," which has become the national center for government, for art and for education.

Peking University. In such a wonderful center Peking University is being developed. It represents a union of all the Christian institutions of higher learning in or near Peking. These institutions include two colleges of arts and sciences for men and one for women, and one theological school. Upon this foundation is being reared the superstructure of a great university.

The Aim of the University. The University has been founded by Christian leaders of the West in order to furnish the best quality of intellectual and religious leadership for China. The hope of China lies in the training of a new type of young manhood and womanhood who have the education and the character to bring about a better political and social order in China and who can lead their people to share in a similar task for the world.

THE UNIVERSITY

Its History. The institutions which have been combined in the present university all have important histories. Tungchou College was founded in 1867: the original Peking University in 1870: the women's college in 1905: the theological school in 1906. The present union went into effect in 1917.

Its Departments. The University consists at present of a College of Arts and Sciences for Men, a College for Women, and a School of Religion. Definite plans are being laid for a School of Journalism, a School of Education and a School of Vocational Training. The curriculum is standardized under the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

An Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Experiment Station, financed by Chinese locally, a Bureau of Industry which will attempt to help solve the coming industrial problems of China, and a Pre-Medical Course preparing students for the rigid requirements of the Peking Union Medical College; are part of the University plan of development.

Its Faculty. The present faculty numbers thirty-nine men and women from the West, in addition to seventeen Chinese professors and one Korean professor. They hold degrees from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Michigan, Cornell, Northwestern, California, Wooster, Missouri, Oberlin, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Goucher and Wellesley.

Its Organization. The University is incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York, and its control rests in a Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City, cooperating with a Board of Managers in China. An advisory council for the University has also been formed in America.

Its Finances. The present budget calls for an annual expenditure of about \$120,000. Part of this is raised locally through students' fees and from gifts: the remainder comes from various church boards and from individual friends of the University in the West. Several American universities provide representatives on the Faculty, Wellesley contributing toward the Women's College and the Hill School, Princeton and the University of Southern California toward the Men's College.

The American Office of the University is at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in charge of the General Secretary, to whom correspondence and contributions should be sent.

Its Program. The most pressing need of the University, now housed in inadequate temporary quarters, is for a new plant and property equipment. A site outside the city on the road leading to the Summer Palace has just been secured and funds are urgently needed for the erection of permanent buildings upon this site. Carefully drawn plans have been made with estimates by the architects, Murphy & Dana, of New York and Shanghai. An initial amount of approximately \$1,000,000 is needed to enable the University to move to its new site.

The details of this Building Program are found on the following pages.

BUILDING PROGRAM

Based on detailed estimates by New York and Shanghai Offices of the architects, Murphy and Dana, for buildings approved by the Field Board of Managers and the American Board of Trustees.

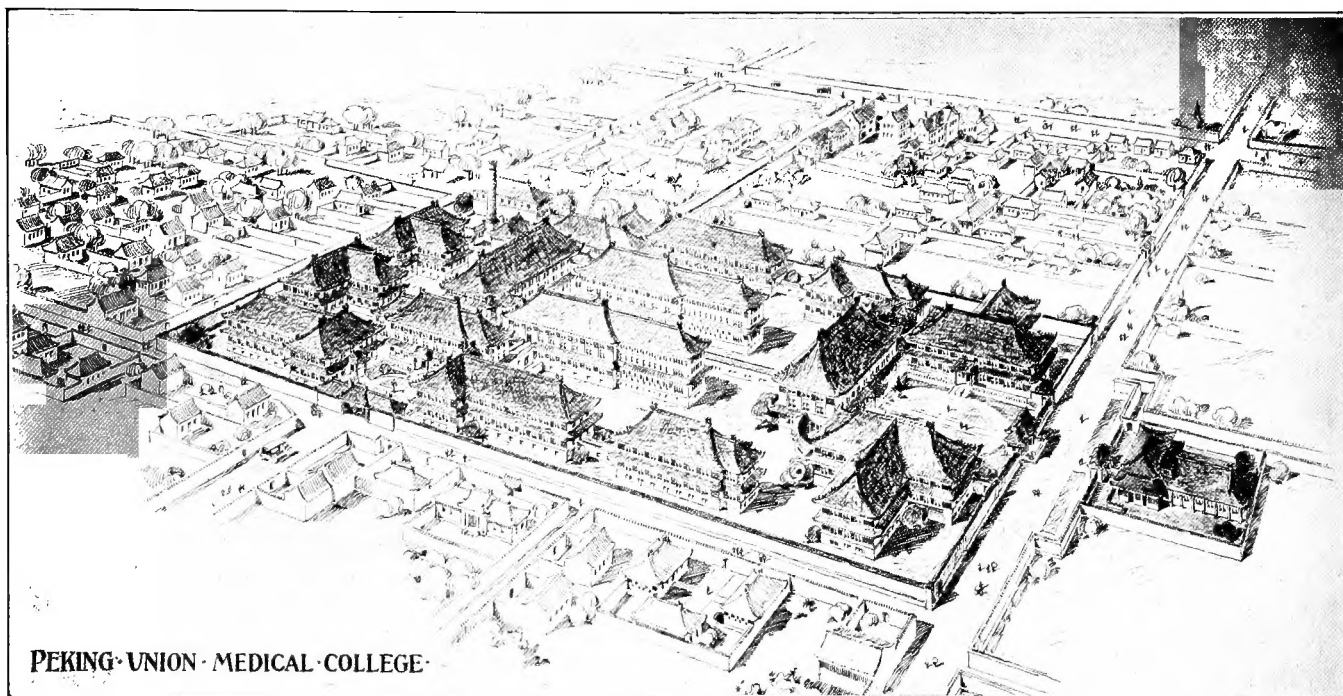
Numbers in parentheses indicate numbers of buildings on plan on pages 16 and 17.

The totals given in the first column are those required for housing the University on its new site; the amounts in the other columns are arranged according to the estimated needs of the immediate future.

	I.	II.	III.	Total
Land for site and improvement of same.....	\$100,000	.....	.....	\$100,000
Recitation Building, School of Arts and Sciences (No. 4. See pages 16 and 17).....	75,000	.....	.....	75,000
Equipment for same	5,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	14,000
Chemistry and Physics Laboratory (No. 9).....	90,000	.....	.....	90,000
Equipment for same	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Biological and Geological Laboratory (No. 10).....	.....	90,000	.....	90,000
Equipment for same.....	.....	10,000	10,000	20,000
Dormitory (No. 13)	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000
Dormitory Equipment	7,500	7,500	7,500	22,500
Dormitory (No. 13)	60,000	.....	.....	60,000
Equipment for same	7,500	.....	.....	7,500
Dormitory (No. 13)	60,000	.....	.....	60,000
Equipment for same	7,500	.....	.....	7,500
Dining Hall and Kitchen (No. 14).....	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000
Equipment for same	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Faculty Residences @ \$6500 (No. 24).....	136,500	52,000	52,000	240,500
Equipment for same @ \$1500.....	31,500	12,000	12,000	55,500
Chapel (No. 1)	50,000	.....	.....	50,000
Equipment for same	7,500	.....	4,000	11,500
Main Building (No. 3)—Administration Offices, Auditorium and Museum	100,000	.....	.....	100,000
Equipment for same	7,500	.....	2,500	10,000
Library (No. 2)	50,000	.....	.....	50,000
Books and Equipment	7,500	2,500	2,500	12,500

BUILDING PROGRAM

	I.	II.	III.	Total
School of Religion Building (No. 8).....	50,000	.....	.....	50,000
Equipment for same	7,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
Bungalow Residences @ \$5000 (No. 24).....	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
Athletic Field, Track and Grandstand.....	7,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
Field House (No. 18).....	10,000	.....	2,000	12,000
Equipment for same	2,000	.....	1,000	3,000
School of Journalism Equipment	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
School of Journalism Building (No. 5).....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Power House, 1st Section (No. 19)	10,000	2,000	3,000	15,000
Power House Equipment.....	20,000	7,500	7,500	35,000
Steam Heating Outside Mains	30,000	7,500	7,500	45,000
Artesian Wells, Tanks and Outside Mains.....	15,000	.....	5,000	20,000
Water Tower Pagoda (No. 20).....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Sewage System	15,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Sub-soil drainage	5,000	3,000	2,000	10,000
Electric Underground Mains.....	7,500	2,000	2,500	12,000
School of Education Building (No. 6).....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Equipment for same .....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Model and Practice School (No. 7).....	.....	40,000	.....	40,000
Equipment for same .....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Y. M. C. A. Building and Student Center (No. 15).....	.....	40,000	.....	40,000
Equipment for same .....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Vocational Training Building (No. 12) .....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Vocational Training Equipment	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Gymnasium (No. 17) .....	.....	.....	50,000	50,000
Equipment for same .....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Agricultural and Animal Husbandry (No. 11).....	.....	.....	50,000	50,000
Equipment .....	.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
Astronomical Observatory .....	.....	10,000	10,000	20,000
Infirmery (No. 16) .....	.....	15,000	.....	15,000
Equipment for same .....	.....	3,000	2,000	5,000
Equipment for grounds .....	.....	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total	\$1,137,500	\$643,000	\$418,000	\$2,198,500



The Peking Union Medical College, founded by the China Medical Board, though not organically connected with the University, is closely related to it in service. This group of buildings offers an ideal standard for all future building in connection with educational institutions in China. In scientific arrangement and appointment they embody the results of the best medical experience in all lands; in point of harmonizing the exquisitely beautiful Chinese architectural lines with the utility of modern building, they are the latest and most complete contribution. Set here in the great capital city where they will be seen by thousands of officials, students and visitors from all the Provinces, they offer a high standard for all future building in connection with educational institutions in China.

Through them the whole conception of the teaching and the practice of medicine are being raised to the high standards of the West. It is one of the finest expressions of America's helpful interest in China today.

In a similar way Peking University, situated at the Capital, would perform a similar service for general education and thus again give expression to America's growing and vital interest in China.

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